spectability. As the people came from such great distances, they did not get there until quite late; too late at least for the gentlemen to begin their speeches in the morning. Nothing was done before dinner, but a mere announcemnt of themselves by the candidates for the different offices for which they desired the suffrages of their fellow-citizens.

After a sumptuous barbecue the people re-assembled with much eagerness to hear the distinguished gentlen en who were to address them.

About 1 o'clock Mr. Miller arose, amidst loud applause, and begun by thanking his fellow-citizens for the honor they had done him, by their invitation extended to him to address them upon the present occasion upon political subjects. He felt greatly the compliment and appreciated it. He came to make no parade, no display, but to present to them a few plain facts and arguments that had induced him to unite with the Democratic party, and which should make all at the South at least act with that party, and sustain the administration of James Buchanan. His reasons satisfied his judgment, and as yet so far from regretting the step, every day he was more fully convinced he was right, and as a man desirous of promoting the welfare of the whole country and the equality and just rights of the South, it was the only position he could assume, consistent with those feelings, and he flattered himself that if he could have the attention of those present, he could convince all of the force and truth of his reasons if they be not blinded by narrow-minded prejudices. He did not care one jot for the abuse of his old party friends, he expected it; to be sure the first broadside or two received was well calculated to make him nervous, but when he reflected on the severe blows he had received in defending them and their cause, he was well prepared to receive all their abuse.

If people came here, said Mr. Miller, to hear remarks of an unkind nature in regard to those whom he had formerly been politically associated with, they would go away disappointed. He had no tirade to make against them; he did not need any such aid to sustain his present position; he was above any thing of the kind, and his motives were based upon something higher than hatred to a certain party or section; they were founded in truth and an ardent love for his country. If they did not rest on such foundations they ought and would fall. He owed devotion to no party, none could hold the lash over him, and all that was required of him was to prove the correctness of his present position.

He had announced some months ago that he was with and sustained the administration of Mr. Buchanan, and he was here to repeat that announcement, and he firmly believed that soon all will and must stand with him.

Mr. Miller then went into an eloquent, but thorough exposition of the facts that induced him to take position with the Democratic party. He took up the slavery issue, alleging that this was the most important issue that ever was or ever can be presented to the Southern people, that it swallows up all others. And to sustain the administration of Mr. Buchanan was the only way in which we could at the present time protect our rights under the Constitution. At present, Mr. Miller went on to state, there were 4.000,000 slaves in the South, doubling every twentyfive years, that in seventy five years there would be 32,000,000 of slaves. The present limits of slave territory were 900,000 square miles, not quite onethird of the area of the United States. What would be done with 32,000,000 slaves in this area of country? It would be ruinous to both master and slave and those too who did not own slave property, it would ruin the South, and slavery must be got rid of or must be extended, which can not be done without additional slave territory. We can't protect our rights except by violence or by a firm and united support of that party at the North, which is battling against fanaticism and abolitionism, and in favor of the constitutional equality of the South. The power of the North is rapidly increasing, ours is at a stand still. Such being the case, every one must put to himself the question, what party at the North could they look to for justice. He put it to himself and answered it, that the Democratic party was the only one that we could rely upon, it was the only national party in the Union. To prove this Mr. Miller

referred to the last two Presidential elections.

In 1852 Scott and Pierce were the only candidates for the Presidency. This was a fair chance to show the strength of their respective parties. Gen. Scott received 1,200,000 votes at the North and Gen. Pierce 1,130,000. At the last election when three parties were in the field with candidates, Mr. Fremont, the Black Republican candidate received, in the Free States, 1,350,000 votes, Mr. Buchanan received 1,-220,000 and Mr. Fillmore, the Whig or American candidate, received only 390,000 votes. Where did these Whig votes go to? Not to Mr. Buchanan, for his vote is no larger than was Gen. Pierce's four years before. The fact was clear, the proof was positive, the great mass of the Whig party had gone, body and soul, to the Abolitionists. Again, in seven or eight Northern States Mr. Fillmore had virtually no ticket, and did not receive as many votes as the little State of Delaware can cast, though containing a voting population of more than a half million .-At the South he received the majority of votes in only one State. Which then is the national party? Did Mr. Fillmore represent the national party, receiving only 390,000 votes at the North, carrying but one State at the South, or does Mr. Buchanan represent that party? He had a ticket in every State in the Union; he made a strong and bold fight against the fanatical hosts of the North; he received the electoral votes of every Southern State, save one, which with Pennsylvania and Indiana elected him, having the rest of the Northern States, which he received, to spare; he received more than twice as many of the popular votes as Fillmore, and sixteen times as many electoral votes. Which then, exclaimed Mr. Miller, was the national party? It was conceded by both the parties that Buchanan and Fillmore were sound and reliable men, and when the Democratic party had defeated Fremont every just man at the South declared his intention to give Mr. Buchanan a fair trial. And then Mr. Miller triumphantly referred to the patriotic and statesmanlike course of Mr. Buchanan since his election-he referred to his inaugural-his other official documents-his fearless position on Kansas affairs-his patriotic rebuke of the fanatical New England clergy-that in every respect he had received the almost unanimous approval of the South; and will we now. said Mr. Miller, allow questions of minor importance to divide and distract us? Will the South refuse to stand by her only friends at the North? Mr. Miller next spoke of the coalition of the American party at the North with the Black Re-

publicans. In Maine, Connecticut, Vermont and in the city of Philadelphia elections had taken place. and the administration party had been defeated, and in Pennsylvania there was a union of those parties and strong efforts were being made to bring about the same result in New York. What was all this done for? Why? The American papers boldly declared the reasons, and say they, if they had known the positions Mr. Buchanan would have assumed in regard to slavery, they would have united South can not be blind to all these things. Such glaring facts will show to our people her true friends and her only reliance for the perpetuity of the constitution as handed down to us by our fathers.

The speaker next took up the subject of Kansas.

He compared the position of the parties upon that issue, showing by the record that four-fifths of the Democratic party was with us, and that the only Southern men who voted against us were six Americans, and they were guilty of the defeat of the Lecompton bill, and inflicting upon the South "an outrage," according to the Raleigh Register.

Mr. Miller next showed that we were indebted to the Democratic party for the passage of the Fugitive Company of the public lands showed by the squandering of the squandering of the squandering of the public lands showed by the squandering of the squandering of

the Democratic party for the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill, and that in 1856 Mr. Elliott, of Massachusetts, a Whig, offered a resolution to repeal that law so necessary for the protection of our property, and that out of the forty-five votes for his infamous proposition, thirty-eight of them were Whigs.

The passage of the Kansas Nebraska bill, a measure that was looked upon as a benefit to the South, was passed mainly by Democratic votes.

Mr. Miller referred hastily but forcibly to the election between Banks and Aiken, and fastened the result of that contest upon the Northern American party. Then, said Mr. Miller, knowing that the success of the Black Republican party would be the death knell of the Union, what must we do at the South? Stand and see the Democratic party of the North fighting our battles? That man is a coward who will stand and see his friends fighting for him. No, we must give Mr. Buchanan and his party a firm support here, for if we divide at the South our triends will break down at the North. I confess, said he, that I have fought against the Democratic party, opposed its principles and denounced its men, but it was when I supposed my party was national; and the ends for which I am contending were to be obtained by a support of it; and Mr. Miller closed this part of his speech with one of the most powerful and eloquent appeals to his fellow-citizens to sustain the Democratic party of the North as the only means of preserving the Union, that it has ever been my good fortune to listen to. He referred to the breaking down of all the old issues, save Distribution; he alluded to the platform of the Black Republican party as laid down by Mr. Seward in the Senate, and the strong efforts that would be made in 1860 for the success of that platform, and consequently the overthrow of the government.

Mr. Miller next referred to the proposition intro duced into the House of Representatives by Mr Blair, a Black Republican member from Missouri, to have a committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of purchasing Central America, for the purpose of establishing a free negro republic under the protection of our government, in order to have a wall of fire to the farther extension of slavery to the South, and in this Mr. Blair intends to aid the object of England, as foreshadowed by Lord Brougham in the House of Lords, to purchase Cuba from Spain and establish a black government under the protectorate of Spain, England and France, to pre vent the farther attempt of Filibusters, which, if both propositions are carried out, says Mr. Blair, will be walls of fire against the farther spread of slavery, and that in the course of a quarter or half a century at least slavery will die out in the States .--Mr. Miller went on to show what would be the effect of establishing these negro governments in Central America, and especially in Cuba, commanding as it does the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico, which sweeps nearly all the western slave States, and he appealed again to the people of the South to prevent these schemes fatal to the interests of our section, and the very existence of the Union itself, by sustaining the only national party of the country.

Mr. Miller next took up the subject of Distribution, and proved that it was not the same issue that it formerly was. He showed that Mr. Clay was as much opposed to the present issue of distribution, as advocated by Mr. McRae, as the Democratic party, not believing in its constitutionality. Mr. M. went into an extended argument against distribution, tak ing grounds entirely with the Democratic party. wish it was in my power to follow him through this great argument. I will not do him the injustice to attempt it. Suffice to say that he reviewed the subject fully from the beginning to the end, and fully satisfied all of the unconstitutionality and impracticibility of distribution. To the friends of Henry Clay he proved that the great statesman denied the right of Congress to surrender its charge over that species of the property of the government any more than it did over any other property; that in this Mr. Webster, Mr. Clayton and other leaders of the Whig party agreed with him, and that since 1844 it had not been made an issue by the Whig party, and was

not found in their platforms. Mr. Miller then discussed other local issues. He warned the people against relying upon the public lands to pay their debts, and answered the charges that the Democratic party were responsible for all the debt. He had voted for and sustained those who contracted the debts due in 1859-'60, and he was desirous now to acknowledge a just responsibility; it was mean to make others bear our own burthens. Mr. Miller enlarged upon this branch of his speech and my notes would warrant me in making copious extracts from him, but I have already taken up too much space. Mr. Miller closed this masterly effort by an allusion to the charge of inconsistency by his former friends, and ably vindicated himself against all charges. Mr. Miller was interrupted at the close of his speech by some few cross-questions by Major Russ of an unimportant character, which the want of space will compel me to omit.

Mr. Miller was frequently interrupted by loud and enthusiastic applause, and he held the large multitude spell-bound by his eloquence for upwards of

Mr. Branch took the stand, after loud calls, at a late hour, and excused himself from making a speech on account of the lateness of the hour, and the close attention they had paid to Mr. Miller for so long a time, but that he would in the future have frequent opportunities of addressing them. But he must take this occasion to say a few words to them upon gen eral pointies, and report to them how he had used the confidence reposed in him as their representative. He came to speak the truth and nothing but the truth; he had as their chosen representative acted in such a way that he had nothing to conceal; that his course had received the approval of his judgment; that he believed he had acted for the good of his constitutents and of the country; that acting in strict accordance with Democratic principles he had nothing to hide. He who attempts to deceive and hoodwink the people would find that he would not long be able to stand the test of their intelligence

and honesty, and he would fall, as fall he should. There had been attempts, said Mr. Branch, to deceive the people, originating from a false charge made by Senator Crittenden in a speech since the adjournment of Congress, in which he charges that the last Democratic Congress had made appropriations to the amount of 100,000,000 of dollars. There is not one word of truth in it, said Mr. B. I have participated in the passing or rejecting of every bill appropristing money, and that 61,000,000 of dollars is the sum total of all the money appropriated at the last session from beginning to end, which, when taking in consideration the war in Utah, showed an economical management of public affairs. The last Congress, when the opposition had a majority, the appropriations reached 85,000,000 of dollars, showing a decrease of nearly \$25,000,000, and he felt confident that in future under Democratic rule, the expenses would be still farther reduced. He desired to make this statement to correct the gross and glairing mistake, for he would not charge Mr. Crittenden of willfully making a false statement, that was now charged by the opposition prints against a Democratic Congress.

Mr. Branch then touched upon Kansas affairs. He did not desire to go into a full consideration of this question as Mr. Miller had so ably argued it, but Mr. Branch satisfied the audience that the Lecompton bill was defeated by the entire vote of the Black Republican party with six Americans, and among them the only American member from this State. Mr. B. went into an able argument to sustain the views of the administration, and to prove that the great opposition to it was because it contained the clause favoring slaver; and breaking down the objections to it, as urged by Mr. McRae and his friends on account of the land grants.

Mr. Branch next referred to distribution. Here again he was precluded from entering into an extended argument, without going over the grounds taken in his letter to them, which was probably in the possession of nearly all present, or touching upon points so ably and fully argued by Mr. Miller. He showed what suicidal policy it was in us to make the issue of distribution paramount. The only hope for the Union was in the unity of the Democratic party, and here Mr. Branch made an eloquent appeal to his fellow-citizens on the importance of sustaining the administration, and to foster the only party upon which, in the present state of affairs, they could

States for Railroads and works of internal improvement, and reiterated his statement, though contra dicted by the Raleigh Register, that not one acre of the public lands had ever been given away for Railroads, when every department of the government was under the control of the Democratic party. He took this occasion to make this statement, and he challenged a successful refutation, and demanded the proof from those who denied it. Here Mr. Branch desired to excuse himself from saying any thing more, as many of them had far to go, and all must be worn out from the constant attention they had given Mr. Miller and himself for so long a time, but the people would not let him stop, and much against his will he began again.

Mr. Branch complimented Mr. Miller for the position he had seen fit to take, thanked him for the able speech he had delivered, and urged upon the people the truth and force of what they had just heard from Mr. M., that since the division of the Methodist into Northern and Southern churches that the Democratic party was the only link that bound the Union together; that no other society, religious, political or social was the same throughout the length and breadth of our country; that Democratic speakers in Maine, in Kansas, and in Texas would proclaim the same principles and stand upon the same platform that he did here to day; that if we allowed party strife and party rancor to weaken us here, we would prostrate our friends at the North, and upon them was our only hope for the constitution and our guaranteed rights under it. Mr. B. referred to the tide that swept our friends away at the North for standing by us; of the taunts of their opponents, but they were strong now and we must give them a firm support; that they were now helping us fight the Black Republicans and defeat their nefarious ends-the equality of the white and black races-ard Mr. Branch concluded his speech by an eloquent call upon the people to unite against a common foe; not to allow questions of minor importance to divide them; that if we did not present an undivided front, that the days of this confederacy were numbered.

Mr. Branch tried frequently during the course of his speech to stop, but he was not allowed, so great was the anxiety of the people to hear him, and he could not but feel complimented at the warm recep tion he received at the hands of his constituents.-Mr. Branch has made an able and popular representative, and the people know that in honoring him

they do honor to themselves. In justice to both speakers I must say that I have given a meagre and imperfect sketch of their truly eloquent and powerful efforts, and trust that they may forgive such errors as I may have committed in this hastily prepared report. I wish that both of these gentlemen could deliver such speeches to every community throughout the State, for I know it would redound to the advantage of the Democratic party and the welfare of the State. In justice to Mr. Branch it should be said that it was quite late when he begun, and it was with great reluctance that he spoke at all. He only did so in accordance with the manifested desire of the crowd. He occupied the

stand only three quarters of an hour. Messrs. Editors, I could not in justice to myself finish this sketch without thanking Mr. G. W. Thompson for his kindness and attention to myself in common with many others. He is a whole souled Democrat and an accomplished gentleman.

COFFEE.

The use of coffee has become very general throughout the civilized world, and has of late years become a necessary of life, instead of, as in the last century, merely a luxury. The events of the French Revolution had a great effect upon the growth of coffee, since Hayti, which was one of the chief places of production, was nearly ruined by the event. Nevertheless, up to 1825, Cuba, St. Domingo, the British West Indies, and Java, were the most important sources of supply. At that date the superior advantages of sugar in Cuba caused them to neglect coffee, and the crop of that Island has fallen from 65,000.000 lb. to less than 12.000, 000 lb., and the product in the other West Indies has declined from various causes-like emancipation in Jamaica, &c. At the same time the crop of Java, being stimulated by the exertions of the Dutch Company, greatly increased. By far the greatest increase has, however, taken place in Brazil. The coffee of that region was not liked so well as that of some others, owing to defects in the m de of cleaning, until about 1845, since when the product has grown to equal that of half the whole supply.

different periods: 16. 160,000,000 \$60,000,000 Java 112,000,000 139,000,000 12,000,000 7,000,000 Sumatra St. Domingo 25,600,000 45,000,:.00 Cuba and Porto Rico 35 750,000 56,000,000 West Indies 18,000,000 17,000,000 Mocha and Manilla 25 500,000 10,000,000 Ceylon 10,000,000 56,250,000

The production of coffee has been as follows, at

Laguayra and Costa Rica 27,000,000 45,000,000 lb. 430,000,000 730,750,000 The most marked increase in this production is in Brazil, and various circumstances have conspired to produce that result. The climate was found to be most congenial, the tree yielding double that of the West Indies. The slave trade was very active, and the blacks could be sold on long credits at \$200 to \$300 each, and at the same time an improved mode of preparing the coffee for market had removed some of the objections to the Brazil article in Europe. The entire stoppage of the slave trade in 1850, involved a rise of two hundred per cent, in blacks, and seriously checked the growth of the plant. Nevertheless, the growth of the crop in the Brazils is more rapid than elsewhere, under the influence of the same general causes. The supply is everywhere checked by the inefficient means of preparing the berries for market. The coffee berry contains two seeds covered with a gummy, mucilaginous substance, and enclosed in a skin, which is thick, sweet, and dark red when ripe. The mode pursued by the Brazilians is to dry the beans with the skin on, and in the process the skin becomes dark, and finally black and crisp. It is then rubbed off and the bean washed. In this process great danger of fermentation is incurred. This is avoided by the English, French, and Belgians, who own the best plan ations, by the use of improved machinery. It may be remarked that the skin of the berries is as rich in saccharine matter as the sugar cane, and could be profitably worked by the use of appropriate machinery. The coffee plant will grow from seed, but is mostly propagated by young plants, which are taken off at two years old and planted in good soil. It bears on the fourth year, but gives a regular crop at the fifth-two or three lb. per tree. Ten years is the average life of the tree. The picking commences in July, and concludes by the end of August.

The culture in Arabia Felix is extensive, and the crop is gathered by spreading cloths under the trees. The fruit is then shaken into them, and the berries are then dried on mats, when they are passed under a heavy roller. They are then winnowed and again dried. The Arabs make a decoction of the pulp which they call Sultan's coffee, and it is an agreeable and refreshing beverage. The qualities of coffee as they come upon the market are, in some degree, known by their derivation. That of Mocha has the first rank. The beans are small in general, and round. Some of them are, however, large and flat. They have a yellow or greenish color. They have a strong perfume and a more agreeable flavor than any other species. It requires an exercised taste to distinguished the true Mocha.

The manner of gathering the berry, and its prop aration, is thus described in Tomlinson's Cyclopadis

of Useful Arts: "In Arabia, planters spread cloths under the trees, and by shaking the ripe berries drop on them. In the West Indies the berries are picked by negroes. In curing cuffee it is sometimes usual to expose the berries to the sun's rays, in layers 5 or 6 inches deep on a platform. The pulp ferments in a few days, and thus having thrown off a strong aciduous moisture, dries gradually during about 8 weeks.

as soon as the herries are gathered. The pulping mill used for this purpose consists of a horizontal fluted roller, turned by a crank and acting against a movemble breast board, so placed as to prevent the passage of whole berries between itself and the roller. The pulp is then separated from the seeds by crushing them, and the latter are spread out in the sun to dry them. It is then necessary to remove the membraneous skin or parchment, which is effected by heavy rollers running in a trough, wherein the seeds are put. The mill is worked by cattle.— The seeds are afterwards winnowed to separate the chaff, and if any among them appear to have escaped the action of the roller, they are again passed

through the mill." In the British West Indies the berries when gathered are immediately fed into the hopper of a mill, which consists of two wooden rollers revolving over a third, which strips the berries of their pulp. These fall into a sieve, which sifts them from the outer skin. They are then steeped in water over night, washed and again dried, when they are subjected to the peeling mill, which is a large wooden wheel made to revolve vertically by means of a horse yoked to the end of the prolonged axis. This, passing over the beans, crushes off the parchment like skin. The whole is then subjected to a rude winnowing mill.

The quantities of coffee imported in the last official years into the leading nations were as fol-

lows:	reading hat	ons were us for
Great Britain		£34,518,555
France		26 325,500
United States		-240,243,684
Hamburg		96,012,101
Bremen		13,700,000
Lubec		8,836,106
Zollverein		130,111,110
Denmark		16,716,741
Holland		157,661,041
Russia		7,814,865
Norway		682,061
Switzerland	7	12,285,000
Trieste		77,726,880
Spain		91,171,101
Smyrna		4,607.111
Galatz		1,421,102
[bralia		281,101
Sardinia		41,452,438
Greece		6,661,101
m . 1		0.00 100 551

£968,132,571 These, of course, to a considerable extent embrace re-imports, as the receipts in the Zollverein and Switzerland are repetitions of the imports into the Hanse towns, Holland and Trieste. The figures indicate, however, the direction in which coffee finds ts destination, and the localities which have the greatest ultimate interest in the supply. The United States, where the article is free of duty, are by far the largest consumers. The consumption is, how ever, elsewhere increasing. In England, in 1840, the consumption was I lb. per head, at a duty of 61d. per lb., and it has risen to 11 lb. per head with the duty at 8d. In Europe the use of coffee is increasing, although it has been much retarded by the use of chicory, which became extensive in Europe, under the Continental system of Napoleon, when colonial produce of all kinds was difficult to be had. The chicory coffee, as it is called, is still used, because it can be made a much cheaper coffee, and is an excellent article for adulteration. - United States

A National Convention of Teachers from all parts of the Union-including professors of colleges, teachers and superintendents of public schools, and all instructors of youth-is to be held in Cincinnati, on the 11th of August, 1858. The object stated is for comparison of views and interchange of sentiment in relation to educational matters, and for devising and considering the best possible mode for the promotion of educational interest in every section of the Union. Distinguished lecturers have been engaged for the occasion. A number of railroads have consented already to pass delegates and visitors at half fare, and all others it is presumed, will be induced to do so. The following are the lecturers already engaged, and four others are expected to attend: - Rev. C. H. Wiley, Superintendent of the Public Schools of North-Carolina; Hon, John H. Mallard, a distinguished friend of popular education, of Liberty county, Georgia; John B. Philbrick, Esq., Superintendent of the Common Schools of Boston, Massachusetts; Prof. Elton, of the University of Wisconsin; Hon. Horace Mann, President of Antioch College, Ohio.

WHEEL OF FORTUNE - We see by our exchanges that a gentleman in Philadelphia has secured the capital prize of \$65,000 in Samuel Swan & Co.'s lottery, drawn at Augusta, Georgia, on Saturday last, and thus realized a large fortune at the risk of ten dollars. We have come to the conclusion that "Punch" was wrong, and our suggestive friend of the "Marion (Miss) Republican" is right in saving that the "Wheel of Fortune" is in the possession of Samuel Swan & Co., of Augusta, Georgia, who are constantly putting out piles of "rocks" in the shape of la ge prizes to their customers, proof most conclusive that they are in possession of the 'genuine'

OFFER AT PRIVATE SALE A TRACT ■ OF LAND consisting of 230 acres, near the town of Lexington and within one mile of the Depot, with a good dirt Turnpike Public Road leading to the Main Street -25 or 30 acres of which is the richest Branch bottoms, with a deep and capacious ditch to carry off surplus waters, and most of it in grass, for grazing and mowing; upwards of 50 acres are in the heaviest white-oak, red-oak and hickory ti ber. The rock are Trap and Greenstone, the soil a dark clay loam, and of excellent quality. It has on it numerous Springs of the best water, and is of the best quality for Wheat, Tobacco and Grass, and is capable of being made a superior Farm.

Also, a Tract of 200 acres, lying two n.iles East of Lexington Depot, through which also runs a public road. This consists entirely of wood land of pine, oak and hickory. It is within a half a mile of a Saw Mill on Abbott's creek, with an excellent road to the Saw Mill. The timber is of excellent quality and the soil a good sandy loam, will make a good Farm, and is considered of excellent quality for Tobacco. The prices asked for these lands, considering their convenient distance to a Railroad Depot, must offer great inducements to purchasers.

W. R. HOLT. Lexington, N. C., July 20, 1858.

N. C. Planter copy four times.

FOR SALE,

HAVE 9 NORTH-DEVON YOUNG BULLS, and as many HFIFERS for sale. They can be selected by the purchaser now, and I will pasture them until the proper time of delivery, on the 1st day of November next, or I will deliver them at the State Fair. I will have but a few on exhibition at that time. Also a few South-Dowr and Grade South-Down and Leicester young BUCKS. Apply soon. Lexington, N C . July 19, 1858 N C Planter copy three times.

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY, THOMASVILLE, DAVIDSON Co., N. C.

FERMS:-Board excluseive of Washing and Lights per nths \$30. Tuition in the regula classes \$12. The Fall Session will commence on the lat DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1858 Pupils are admitted at any time during the Session, and charged from the time of en-trance. Catalogues containing all necessary information respecting the course of instruction, terms, &c., will be forwarded on application to

J. W. THOMAS, President
Board of Trustees.

29-wtf. Favetteville Observer copy 6 weeks and forward secount to J. W. Thomas.

THE COUNTY OF JOHNSTON, N. C., will attend at the Courthouse in Smithfield, on Friday, the 18th of July, 1858, on Monday, the 9th of August, and on Friday, the 3d day of September next, for the purpose of examining into the mental and moral qualifications of such persons as may desire to take charge of a Common School in said county during the ensuing year. J. H. KENNEDAY, Chm'n.

Notice to Common School Teachers.

July 12, 1858. N. B. The Spirit of the Age and Raleigh Register will please copy three times Weekly and forward acct's to J. H. KENNEDAY, Chm'n.

REWARD.—BANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, on the 6th inst., negro boy GEORGE, aged about 28 or 34 years, medium size and height, and very rough skin on his face. Said boy was purchased about three years since, from Josiah Bridgers, near Louisburg; but he was raised near Raleigh, where I expect he is lurking. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail so that I get him again.

WM. S. LONG. Edgecombe county, July 8, 1858.

store and is constantly receiving all kinds of GRUCKRIES, HARDWARE, OUTLERY, IRON, DRY GOODS, SHOES, BOOTS, &c., which he will sell to punctual customers on time, or for oach fur very small profits—consisting of the following articles.

Calienes, Plows,
Black and BrownSpades and Shovels,
Cottons, Rope and Bagging,
Kersey Jeans, Grind Stones,
Needles and Pins, Stone Ware,
Portmonies, Tubs and Buckets,
Pocket Knives, Steel, (good article)
Knives and Forks, Sole and Upper
Combs. Leather, looks and Eyes, Boots and Shoes, G. D. Caps, Horse Shoes, Carpenter's Tools, Nails of every de-Buttons and Thread, scription, Candles,

I return my heartfelt thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to me. and trust by strictly honest dealing to merit a continuance of the same, knowing that I can sell as low or lower han any other house in the City. Please give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.
LYNN ADAMS,

South-Side Market Square, Raleigh, N. C. P. S. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for Goods.

NOTICE.—I TAKE THIS METHOD OF INFORM-ING the Citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that I have commenced the GROCERY BUSI-NISS in Raleigh, two squares south-west of the Capitol and opposite the Masonic Lodge. I expect to keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Groceries, such as Sngar. Coffee, Teas, Canules, Tobacco, Snuff, Leather, Shoes, Meal, Flour, Lard, Bacon, Butter, Cheese, Molasses, Salt, and a small assortment of Dry Goods, and various other articles to tedious to mention. I hope by strict attention to the business to share a liberal patronage from my friends and acquaintances. JOHN MYATT.

Also, I still continue to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS on the same Lot, not more than seventy-five yards from my Grocery. I have a lot of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES on hand, ail of which are of good material, and well put up. And when you are going around looking for Carriages in Raleigh, don't forget me because I am a little

out of the way. December 15th, 1857.

United States' Mail-Salisbury to Asheville. FOUR HORSE COACHES. THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC ARE RESpectfully requested to give the line a trial. They will find it to be the cheapest, nearest and best route WEST. My Coaches are fine, large—Nine and Fourteen Passenger Concord Coaches.

(No Hacks on the Road,) My Horses are well trained and gentle, and I take pleasure in recommending the Drivers on this line as being the most sober, careful and gentlemanly Drivers to be found on

Travellers will find this route a more pleasant one than any other, passing through Statesville by the Catawba Rail-road Bridge, Newton, Morganton, Maron, Pleasant Gar-dens Swananuo Gap of the Blue Ridge, in full view of the celebrated Mt. Mitchell and Mt. Clingman of the Black Mountain. Persons wishing to visit the Black Mountains can procure a guide and horses at MR. STEP'S or POR-TER'S, and in a few hours' ride reach the Black Mountain House, and at their leisure visit Mitchell's Falls, Mt. Clingman and Mt. Mitchell, the highest peaks of land East of the Rocky Mountains.

Tickets on this line good for three months. STAGE OFFICE in Salisbury, at the Rowan House. C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

> JAMES M. EDNEY, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

BUYS AND FORWARDS EVERY KIND 36 JOHN-STREET, N. Y. of merchand se for 23/2 per cent. Commission. Keterto Govs. Swain and Morehead, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Os. borne, C. P. Mendenhall, A. M. Gorman, Esqrs, and Rev C. F. Deems Hon. W. A. Graham, and others. Dealer in Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, Harps, Guitars, Music, Sewing Machines, Iron Safes, Pumps, Garden Engines, &c. 1 printed list of all the different makers, kinds and prices sent free. Publisher of an elegant lithograph of "Hickory Nat Fails," N. C. (\$1,) and the "CHEROKEE PHYSI-CIAN: OR, INDIAN GUIDS TO HEALTH." This invaluable family adviser should be in every house. It treats of all diseases, has a copious glessary, and prescribes the remedies from nature's bounteous stores, for all our infirmittee and misfortunes. It is printed on fine white paper, handsomely bound, fourth edition, 300 pages, and is mailed free for one dollar.

New Rosewood Pianos, \$150. March 23, 1858.

12-weow6m. 100 Plows and Straw Cutters for Sale.

Buy cheap and plow deep while sluggards sleep, And you shall have bread and money to spare or to keep." REP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, THAT I am selling, and will continue to sell, low for cash, or on short time to punctual customers. I have in store a large lot of Candles, Leather and Shoes, together with a general assortment of Family Groceries, such as Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Cheese, Flour, Meal, and Corn, best old and common Liquors, Wines, &c., &c., which I will sell wholesale or retail. Call and see for yourself, 4th door north side of Hargett Street, as I am determined not to be Thankful for past favors I hope by fair dealing and strict

attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. JORDAN WOMBLE.

Raleigh, March 24, 1857.

Coddle Creek Lands for Sale,

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS LANDS tying on the waters of Coddle Creek, Cabar rus county, on which he lives. The Tract contains about 1,275 acres, about 600 acres of which is cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The place is well improved, has a two story Brick Dwelling House, with an L of two stories, a number of good Negro Houses, a Gin House, Cotton Screw, Ice House, Barns, Cribs, &c. In the vard is a Well of excellent water. There is about 20 acres of meadow on It is not often that so large a body of good lands, and as

pleasantly located as these, are offered for sale. The dwelling is about 21/4 miles from Concord, and about 11/4 miles from the Depot on the North-Carolina Road. The subscriber being very desirous to sell, invites purchasers to examine his place. The terms will be easy. Possession will be given as soon as the crop is gathered.

Cabarrus co., July 7, 1858. 28-watpd.\* RALEIGH MARBLE WORKS.

(Near the corner of Hargett and Wilmington Streets.) THE SUBSCRIBERS BEG LEAVE TO INFORM Their friends and the public generally, that they are now prepared to execute all orders, such as Monuments. Head-Stones, Tombs and Grave Ornaments of all descripions, and will manufacture from the best Italian and American Marble, at Northern prices, and finished in the latest and most approved style.

Also, Granite Work of all descriptions for buildings or all other purposes Mason Work, &c., done to order.
N. B. All orders from a distance promptly attend Address, GRIER & FILE.

January 15, 1858. Mitchell's Falls.

A GENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY of the State to canvass the same, and procure subscriber's names for the sale and delivery of an excellent LITHOGRAPHIC PICTURE, taken upon the spot, and gotten up in the finest style of the Art, representing the place where the Rev. ELISHA MITCHELL lost his life in his explorations of the Black Mountains, in the summer of 1857. Upon the receipt of Three Dollars, we will furnish to any person desirous of taking an agency Two Pictures. one Tinted and one Colored, as samples-with full particulars as to the terms of the agency, &c. We will offer inducements sufficient to make it pay an energetic agent. For further particulars, address us at Asheville, N. C.

LEWIS & DICKENSON. February 1, 1858.

A Cure for the Piles! HAVING BEEN AFFLICTED 26 YEARS
with this terrifying disease, and finding no relief, I
finally discovered a VEGETABLE OINTMENT, which, I beand many others, I now offer this remedy to the publicas the most speedy cure ever discovered. It is no Northern humbug. I could produce many proofs, but as the Oint-ment is out on its own merits, those that are afflicted will be the best Judges after using the Ointment. By sending One Dollar, and 9 cents in Post Office stamps, a Box will be sent anywhere in the United States.

Address, NEAL BROWN.

Address, Raleigh, N. C May 7, 1858. 19-wly.\*

MASONIC CLASSIC INSTITUTE, PERSON CO., N. C.—REV. JAMES H. BRENT, Principal, sided by efficient assistants, commences its next sess Wednesday the 27th of January 1858. Board \$8 per month. Tuition from \$71/2 to \$20 per session. Hillsboro is the nearest point on the Central R. R; South Boston, on the Richmond & Danville R. R. For particulars address the JAMES H. BRENT.

SIDNEY A. SMITH. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW SMITHFIELD, N. C., Will attend regularly the County and Superior Courts Wake, Johnson, Cumberland, Harnett and Wilson.

Dec. 12, 1857.

April 14, 1857.

All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt at-January 9, 1858.

W J. HOUSTON. W. A. ALLER. HOUSTON & ALLEN. Attornies and Counsellors at Law, WILL ATTEND THE COUNTY AND SUPERIOR Courts of Duplin, New Hanover and adjoing ties, and also the Courts of Wake.

Other assistants will be procured, as the wants of the school demand, so as to secure full and thorough instruction to all the pupils.

OLIN HIGH SCHOOL is aituated in the North-Eastern part of Iredell county, N. C., on the waters of Rocky creek, in a healthy section of country, and in the midst of an industrious and moral community, and is as free from temptations to extravagance and dissipation as any school. The course of instruction is full, and particular attention is paid to the elbmentary branches. All the teachers have experience; and the Principal, Rev. B. Clegg is well and favorably known as one of the most successful managers and instructors of youth in the State. The government is mild and firm. It is gradually increasing, and offers strugginducements to those who have sons and daughters to be educated. Parents and Guardiana are left to manage the expenditures in dress, to control the amount of pocket money, and to allow the making of accounts with merchants and others, or to interdict them as they think best. The trustees and teachers recommend and inculcate planness, simplicity and neatness in dress, and frugality and economy in expenditures; but assume no authorisy and economy in expenditures; but assume no authorisy and ness, simplicity and neatness in dress, and frugality and economy in expenditures; but assume no authority to control them, and take no responsibility in these matters

TERMS PER SESSION OF 21 WEEKS Classical Department, English Department, from Use of lustrument, Painting, French, Crayons, &c., Coutingent Fee,

Bo RD.—Young gentlemen from \$7.50 to \$8.00 per month, exclusive of lights, and they wait on themselves. Young ladies \$8.00 per month, including fuel, washing and attention. Lights will be furnished at moderate prices. Tution and contingent fees in advance. Boarding flouses are kept for young ladies; also for young gentlemen—and they are requested to board separately. The Fall Session opens the 3d Wednesday in July, and the Spring the 1st Wednesday in January. The commencement is on last Wednesday of May, and the annual meeting of the trustees the day before, at 2 o'clock, A. M. A liberal share of patronage is solicited. patronage is solicited.

By order of Trustees

J. C. TURNER, President, P. TOMLIN, Secretary, ae 14, 1858. 29-wly,\* Iredell county, N. C., June 14, 1858.

FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL, HIGH POINT, N. C.

Rev. N McR. Ray, A. B., Principal. THIS INSTITUTION is on the N. C. Railroad, 15 miles West of Greensborough and 5 from Normal College. Its next Session will begin SEPT. 1st. Its object is to provide for the thorough education of young ladies, and to qualify such of them as may desire it for the avocation of teaching. The Principal is a graduate of Normal College, and an experienced teacher. The Principal of Music has had ten years experience in teaching it. They have ense

rienced and efficient Assistants. Instruction is given in all the branches taught in the be-Female Institutions. Foung ladies of limited means are credited for tuition until they can touch and pay it. We have Apparatus, new Pianos, &c. We can accommodate 12) boarding pupils. The expenses are less than at an other Institution of the same character in the State. Board alone and the English Branches \$36 to \$45 per Session, Latin and Greek each \$7 50. French \$5. Ornamental very low. Hatf of the expenses required in advance.
Wanted, Situations for Southern Female Teachers.

For full information, address, Rev. WM. J. LANGDON, Proprietor

HILLSVILLE ACADEMY.

B. F. THOMPSON, A. M., Principal, VIS BARTLEY, A. M., Associate Princi

Associated with efficient instructors. THE 16TH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL COMMENCE THE FIRST MONDAY IN AU-GUST, and continue twenty-one weeks. Board can be had in good families at six doloars per month
Hillsville is a village, near the top of the Blue Ridge, com mand ng a view of the most picturesque, romantic and sub.

It is well supplied with good water and pure air from the surrounding mountains, and is renowned for health. It alfords as good society as our smaller towns generally. It is situated on our main thoroughfare from Tennessee to North-Carolina, over which passes a line of stages, and is within a few hours travel of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Through the liberality of Merars. Andrew S. Fulton, Ben. Rush Floyd and Alexander N. Chaffin, two Gold Medals have been presented annually for the last two years to the best speakers. The Annual Catalogue will be sent to any one desiring further information about the school.

Buildings, spacious, expensive, and conveniently arranged for the young ladies, and the old Academy Buildings repaired, partitioned, &c., for the young gentlemen. So efforts nor expense will be spared in securing the best of Assistants Mr. MARSHALL will remain in the Aucademy. My own services will be given mostly to the Seminary Apparatus and Library will be supplied as the studies may A prompt attendance is very desirable. Parents, guar-

THE WILSON SCHOOLS WILL OPEN ON

THE FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER New

d are and students will please bear this in mind. For our Annual Circular and further particulars, address the sub-scriber at Cornish Flat, N. H., or J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq., D. S. RICHARDSON,

Principal of Wilson Schools. July 1, 1858.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA --- WAKE COUNTY-Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions-May Term, 1858.-Sallie Y. Taylor, widow, vs. John Spivy and wife, and others-Petition for Dower. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that No

than:el A. Taylor and John Spivy and wife Georgiana are non-residents of this State, on motion it was ordered that publication be made in the North-Carolina Standard for sx weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Esleigh on the 2d Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's Petition, or judgment will be taken pro confesso us to them, and the petition heard ex-parie. Witness, Thomas J. Utley, Clerk of said Court, at office

in Raleigh, the 3d Monday of May, A. D., 1858. THOMAS J. UTLEY, Clerk. (Pr. Adv. \$5 6234.) 29-w6t.\*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA-JOHN-STON COUNTY-Court of Pleas and Quarter Se-sions-May Term, 1858.-A. G. Thornton vs. Wm. M. Ethridge. - Attachment. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Wm.

M. Ethridge, the defendant in this cause, is a non-resident of this county, it is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Standard for six weeks, notifying the defendant to

the Court House in Smithfield on the 4th Monday of Angust next, to answer, plend or replevy; otherwise, judgment final will be entered. Witness, The s. D. Snead, Clerk of said Court, at office in Smithfield, 4th Monday of May, 1858. THOS. D. SNEAD, C. C. C.

appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held at

(Pr. Adv. \$5 6214.) 29-w6t.\* July 10, 1858. STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA --- JOHN-STON COUNTY. - Court of Pleas and Quarter Se-sions-May Term, 1858. - Wm. T. Cox, Adm'r. of Micajah

Cox vs. James Cox and others-Petition to make real es-It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Cox and William Davis and wife Mariam Davis, heirs at law of the said Micajah Cox, are non-residents of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Ralegh Standard for six weeks, notifying the said James Cox, and Wm. Davis and wife Mariam, to appear at the next Term of our said our, to be held at the Court House in Smithfield on the 4th Monday of August, 1838, to answer, plead or demur; otherwise, the petition will be taken pro ounfered

Witness, Thos. D. Snead, Clerk of our said Court, at of fice in Smithfield, the 4th Monday of May, A. D., 1838. THOS. D. SNEAD, C. C. C. (Pr. Adv. \$5 621/4.) 29-wet. July 10, 1858. NOTICE TO LAND PURCHASERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED has, in Clark Co., A. kansas, 12,000 acres of wild COTTON LANDS for sale, "11 tracts to suit purchasers, on as favorable terms as can be afforded in any portion of the west. These lands were lecated twenty one years ago, and are equal, if not superior tion of the State. These lands lie within 25 or 30 miles of Camden, Arkansas, a flourishing town, where from 10,000 to 20,000 bales of cotton are shipped by steamboats annually; and also within 20 miles of Arkadelphia, a flourish ing county town that ships from 2,000 to 8,000 bales of ofton every season

The above lands lie on the survey of the Cairo & Fulton

Railroad, that is certain to be built within five years, hav ing a large land grant from the government.

Any information can be had by addressing the undersigned at Arkadelphia, Clark Co., Arkansas.

MICHAEL BOZEMAN.

July 20, 1958.

Particular Notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO ALEX.

ADAMS, either by Note or Account, are hereby notified to come forward immediately and make payment to me, or collection will be enforced according to law.

WILLIAM N. ANDREWS.

Trustee of Alex. Adams. July 18, 1858.

STOLEN FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, NEAR GRAHAM, Alamance County on the 7th July inst. a Bay Mare, about ten years old, medium size, black mane and tail, blind in her right eye, hind legs white from pasterns to the hoofs. A reasonable reward will be given for the delivery of said Mare to me. GEO. J. FREELAND. 25-w2L July 12, 1858.

NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS.-A VERY ELL. for a Physician, with all the conveniences necessary for the accommodation of a family, will be vacated shortly by its present owner, who purposes moving to another Siate.

Those desirous of locating, will receive all necessary information on application to the Editors of the Standard.